For Common Prosperity
And Well-Being

Nippon Times

For Independence and
Fraternity

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LAUREL BARES POLICIES OF P.I. AT ASSEMBLY

First Regular Session of Republic's Legislature Is Convened Thursday

SETUP TO BE OVERHAULED

President Stresses Japan's Victory—Legislation for Vital Measures Asked

Domei

MANILA, November 25.—With the first ordinary session of the Philippine National Assembly opening at 10 a.m. today, President Jose P. Laurel delivered a speech on administrative policy in which he stressed that Philippine independence would not exist without a Japanese victory and in which he asked for legislation on various measures for the solution of current Philippine problems.

The National Assembly was opened at 10 a.m. by a declaration made of its opening by Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the Assembly, following which the roll was called. Being informed that the necessary number of members were present, President Laurel, accompanied by Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto and the other Cabinet Ministers, entered the chamber at 10:45 a.m.

Immediately mounting the rostrum, the President delivered a speech on administrative policy in which he first reported on the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held recently in Tokyo. After reading the principles of the Joint Declaration and explaining them, he touched upon the determination and efforts of Japan driving forward for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and stressed that without a Japanese victory there would be no common prosperity and well-being in Greater East Asia or an independent Philippines.

Going next to various problems now facing the Philippines, he called for legislation to solve these problems. He asked for legislation for the following policies:

1. The increased production of foodstuffs and daily necessities.
2. The increasing of medical supply production in order to make complete the health setup.
3. The betterment of peace and order.
4. The solid establishment of transportation methods.
5. The increasing of taxes and the firm establishment of new financial sources as well as the establishment of a central bank.
6. The reform of the administrative structure and the establishment of the Ministry of Economics.
7. The expanding of relief work.

Problems Before Assembly

Domei

MANILA, November 25.—The present first ordinary session of the Philippine National Assembly is expected to deal with matters pertaining to the reorganization of the present temporary setup, setting up of new ministries and separating and adjusting of others. Although in the Special Assembly held some time ago, the Government newly established the Foreign Office and decided upon the establishment of an Embassy in Japan, the Government structure had continued temporarily, as stipulated in the Constitution, with the setup held over from the Executive Commission days. Because, however, the present structure is not enough in order for the Republic to manifest fully its own responsibilities and constructive ideas the setup is expected now to be overhauled.

First among the problems expected to be discussed is that of the reconstruction of the educational system. A fundamental reform of the educational system is a matter whose necessity President Laurel has been stressing since even before he took his present post. With an education council having already been established and with that body working steadily for the actualization of the reform, it is expected that concrete plans drawn up by the council and the ideals held by the President will show in some form at the present session.

Another important matter expected to be taken up concerns measures for the economic recovery of the nation and the establishment of economic policy. This problem is of the utmost importance not only for the Philippines from the point of carrying out its responsibilities as a pillar of Greater East Asia but for the whole of Greater East Asia. In

(Continued on Page 3)

ENTIRE NATION TO PAY HOMAGE TO ISE SHRINES ON DECEMBER 12

The paying of homage to the Grand Shrines of Ise by the 100,000,000 people of Japan on December 12 at 1:22 p.m., the precise time when His Majesty the Emperor graciously worshipped at the Grand Shrines of Ise one year ago, was suggested by Tsurukichi Maruyama, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association at the regular meeting of vice-ministers held Thursday morning at the Prime Minister's official residence. The proposal that prayers be offered throughout the nation on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was also advanced. Both proposals were unanimously approved.

On December 12 at 1:22 p.m. therefore, all Japanese are requested to bow reverently toward the Grand Shrines of Ise.

On December 8, for one minute from 11:59 a.m. the people are to pray for the continued victories of the fighting forces and to pay a silent tribute to the fallen heroes and also to pray for the triumphant conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

BIG PUSH PREPARED TO TAKE CHANGTEH

Fall of Vital Base Due as Foe Trapped in Iron Ring; Japanese Blast Kingshan

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 24.—All preparations for launching a general attack against Changteh, powerful stronghold of the main force of Chungking's 57th Army, have been completed by the Japanese Forces operating in the Hunan area. Changteh is located on the bank of the Yuan River which flows into Tungting Lake and is the most important town in Hunan Province.

The Japanese Forces have succeeded in encircling the enemy forces completely and, in consequence, Changteh is doomed to be captured soon.

The enemy forces now are entrenched in their positions in the vicinity of Changteh and are offering resistance under cover of mountain guns and trench mortars.

Kingshan Is Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED CENTRAL CHINA BASE, November 24.—A dive-bomber unit of the Japanese Army Air Force in a large formation surprise-raided Kingshan in Hupeh Province at 3:30 p.m. on November 24, and dealt a smashing blow to the Chungking forces and their military establishments there by severe machine-gunning.

Admits Taoyuan Loss

Domei

CANTON, November 25.—In an official communique on November 24 the Chungking Military Commission admitted the fall of Taoyuan, key position for the defense of Changteh, and at the same time announced the war situation in the area west of Tungting Lake, according to a Chungking radio broadcast. The announcement reports in part as follows:

"The fighting around Changteh is being enlarged in scale. The Japanese Forces have occupied Taoyuan, important military base southwest of Changteh, and cut the main road leading from Hunan Province to Chungking. Part of the Japanese Forces is enlarging its operation from the east with the aim to interrupt the traffic between Changsha and Changteh.

"At present, the Japanese Forces are approaching the vicinity of Changteh and a furious battle is being waged."

Marshal Feng Gloomy

Domei

CANTON, November 25.—Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, one of Chiang Kai-shek's vital military leaders, when interviewed by Chungking newspapermen recently, uttered pessimistic words on the future of Chungking's armed resistance, according to the Ta Kung Pao, organ of the Chiang regime. He said in part:

"The public seems to think that I have dropped politics, but this is not true. I am still one of the key members of the Chungking Military Commission.

"We have lost a great many of our comrades-in-arms in the past several years, but to no avail. One of my close friends, who was commander of the 29th Army, was killed in action recently.

"Since we started the cry of armed resistance we have spent an enormous amount of money and lost an appalling number of soldiers. Still, many difficulties lie ahead."

Banker Suzuki Dies

Shimakichi Suzuki, former president of the Bank of Chosen, died of cerebral apoplexy at his Ninomiya villa in Kanagawa Prefecture on Wednesday. He was 78 years old.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION IS POOR IN ENGLAND

War-Weariness in Absence of War Aims Mounting, German Repatriates Reveal

Domei

BERLIN, November 24.—Vivid impressions of the latest situation in England were told by numerous German soldiers and citizens who have recently come home as the result of the German-British exchange of war prisoners effected last month through the Spanish and Swedish Governments.

A summary of these impression follows:

1. The repatriates are unanimous in emphasizing that social welfare facilities in England are poor. While in the enemy country, the repatriates were often asked by Britons regarding social welfare facilities and undertakings in Germany. The Germans' answers made the interrogators envious.

One repatriate said that while passing through a slum district every day on his trip to a hospital from the internment camp, he invariably met with half-starving slum people in rags.

2. The Jewish problem has become pretty serious in England. The middle class harbors a strong animosity toward the Jews. Apprehension is in the minds of many Englishmen that large Jewish capitalists will oppress and eventually uproot the medium and small industries in England. Opinion was frequently expressed that after the war, the economy of America and Britain would be monopolized by the Jews.

3. War-weariness is mounting in England. The British have been disappointed of their expectation that the war would end in the course of this year. Having no clear understanding of their country's war aim, the people are asking themselves, "For whom are we fighting?" The idea is pretty strong in the minds of many that they are being sacrificed for the Jews and large capitalists.

4. The condition of food distribution in Britain is quite poor contrary to propaganda, and infection with tuberculosis has sharply increased owing to undernourishment. The British people are sorely puzzled as to the war policy of their Government and are filled with terror over the air raids that are taking such a heavy toll.

5. The American troops stationed in Britain are extremely unpopular and there is incessant trouble. Many of these Americans are nothing but gangsters from the slums, including thousands of vile Negroes who are incurring the resentment of the British people. In the same officers' dining halls in the barracks, British officers take pains to sit at different tables from American officers'. American soldiers are receiving pay three to ten times that of the British and their riding in motor-cars is one of the scores against them among the British soldiers.

SHONAN RUNS EXHIBITION

Stresses Self-Sufficiency; Chinese Pavilion Popular

Domei

SHONAN, November 24.—Large crowds visited the Overseas Chinese Association Pavilion at the Self-Sufficiency Exhibition which was held here at the Great World Amusement Park over the weekend.

Brisk business was carried on by the exhibitors and the visitors evinced keen interest in the various displays.

A variety of locally produced foodstuffs were on exhibit, such as tinned condensed milk and a new variety of salted fish, while other items on show included children's toys, medicated tea, chopsticks, pottery, sweets, vinegar, cigarettes and socks.

ENEMY ADMITS ARMY IN INDIA IS WORTHLESS

Auchinleck Says Famine Conditions Make Burma Drive Impossible

DESERTIONS ON INCREASE

Troop Lack Acute; Indians Eagerly Awaiting Arrival of Azad Hind Army

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, November 23.—The confession that Britain with her present military strength in India would be powerless to face the Japanese Forces defending Burma came from General Claude J. Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India, in his address before the session of the Indian Legislative Assembly on November 15.

Auchinleck further revealed that, with the food situation in India at its worst today, the recapture of Burma would be an utter impossibility.

The total anti-Axis military strength in India has been declared by the enemy to be anything between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 strong. Actually, however, it is barely 1,000,000, including 700,000 Indian troops, 50,000 English, 50,000 native troops from North Africa and about 100,000 Chungking soldiers.

Desertions Increase

Early this year, the British military authorities declared that the Indian force alone totaled 1,000,000 strong. With the mounting of anti-British sentiment, which is now being fanned up by the acute famine in Bengal and elsewhere, however, there have been constantly increasing desertions by Indian troops, so much so that the British at one time hardly had time to train new recruits. There has been no improvement in the situation. On the contrary, it has become so bad that the British have resorted to a drafting system on the feeble plea that by doing so they are administering aid to the poor.

Again, reports say that the British action in mobilizing troops, ostensibly to relieve the food situation, is aimed at enticing people into military service.

Not only is there such a serious lack of Indian troops who constitute the mainstay of Britain's military strength in India, but replenishments from elsewhere are arriving slowly. Only the North African army has arrived in Ceylon recently, while the Royal Air Force in India has been reinforced to a negligible extent.

All this is worrying Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, and this is indicated by the fact that early this month he sent Auchinleck to the Indo-Burmese border to investigate conditions there and in the repeated petitions which he (Mountbatten) has sent to the home Government for the dispatch of additional troops.

A session of the Indian National Defense Council was scheduled for November 5 to deliberate on counter-offensive operations against Burma and on the domestic adjustments necessary therefor, but the session still remains to be opened.

(Continued on Page 2)

IGUCHI ASSAILS U.S. ULTIMATUM OF 2 YEARS AGO

Spokesman Avers Japan Had No Alternative Than to Rise Up in Arms

RAPS AMERICAN WAR AIMS

Remarkable Progress Being Made in Greater East Asia Is Stressed

Speaking on the eve of the second anniversary of the handing of the American ultimatum which brought about a rupture in the Japanese-American negotiations, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Thursday night severely scored the United States Government for bringing about this war and contrasted the clear and righteous Japanese war aims with those of the enemy Government which he said, are not good enough to satisfy even its own people.

In his speech, which was broadcast over a nation-wide hookup at 7:20 p.m., Mr. Iguchi, who, at the time of the Japanese-American negotiations, was Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, recalled the historic event of two years ago and, pointing to the righteous Japanese stand and the remarkable progress now being made in Greater East Asia, declared emphatically that final victory cannot fail to be Japan's.

Mr. Iguchi's speech in gist follows:

"Almost two full years have passed since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was graciously granted, and on the coming December 8 we will welcome the second anniversary of the start of the war. And tomorrow, November 26, is a day to be eternally recorded in our diplomatic history in connection with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Particularly is it an unforgettable day for me, for I was in Washington at that time as Counselor of the Japanese Embassy and took part in the work of the Japanese-American negotiations under Ambassadors Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu.

Day of Ultimatum

"Needless to say, it was two years ago tomorrow, November 26, 1941, that the so-called November 26 Proposal, one which can be called the American Government's ultimatum concerning the Japanese-American negotiations, was handed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu.

"On November 27, the day following the handing of the November 26 ultimatum to the Japanese envoys, the American authorities issued official instructions in the name of Chief of the General Staff General George Marshall and Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Harold A. Stark to Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, commander of the Hawaiian defense forces, and Admiral Husband Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet, telling them that 'there is no chance for a reopening of the Japanese-American negotiations. What moves Japan will come out in cannot be predicted but the Army

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Friday, November 26, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

November 26

MAINICHI.—Two years ago today the United States handed us an ultimatum. Who can forget the day! With the utmost patience Japan conducted negotiations for ten long months in an earnest endeavor to save the situation from a catastrophe. But conceited America handed us an ultimatum. In other words, America on that very day waged war on us.

The ultimatum forced us to choose between submission or fight. Roosevelt and all other leaders of America knew full well that Japan with her solemn dignity could not bow to America. This is clear not only from the statements made by the Japanese representatives who racked their nerves during the negotiations, but also from the fact that America, simultaneously with the delivery of the ultimatum warned the Services that war might break out at any moment and notified Britain that the Japanese-American negotiations had passed beyond the realm of diplomacy and been put in the hands of the military. America started the war on November 26, 1941.

As soon as Japan accepted the American challenge and drew its sword, the United States became panic-stricken and cried that it was a stab in the back. Had President Roosevelt any scruples as to provoking Japan in any way he pleased, reassured as he was by the self-confidence of his admirals that they would be able to smash Japan in the space of weeks? Pearl Harbor was only the stroke of Nemesis that invariably overtakes the self-conceited. There was no question of any stabbing in the back or taking a mean advantage of an opponent. The United States should feel satisfied that it has been able to derive a slogan from that experience: "Remember Pearl Harbor." Has it not

(Continued on Page 2)

KURUSU RAPS LEADERS OF U.S. FOR STARTING CURRENT PACIFIC WAR

Hits U.S. Warmongers

Ambassador Saburo Kurusu who reviewed the events leading up to the War of Greater East Asia during an interview with the press on Thursday afternoon.

Ambassador Cites Proofs On Eve of 2nd Anniversary of Ultimatum

ROOSEVELT ADAMANT

Attempts by Japanese Envoys To Have America Reconsider Fell on Deaf Ears

Substantiating his assertions with various glaring proofs obtained from American sources, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, who was dispatched to Washington in November, 1941 by the Imperial Government to assist Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura in the Washington negotiations with a view to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the Pacific problem, once again severely attacked on Thursday the American leaders for starting this war by ignoring Japan's fair and righteous proposals.

Ambassador Kurusu did so in a press conference at the Foreign Office, on the eve of the second anniversary of the handing of the now historic November 26 Note to him and Ambassador Nomura by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

"That the United States had been prepared for the outbreak of the War even before the memorable November 26 Note is clear from the Roberts Report, 'War and Peace' and other publications hitherto issued in America," declared Mr. Kurusu.

Planned by Roosevelt

"Moreover," stated Mr. Kurusu, "reliable information I received immediately after the outbreak of the war quoted President Roosevelt to have said, immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack, 'I placed Japan where I wanted her to be.' This means that Roosevelt had tried to cause Japan to strike America first, relieving the latter from the outward responsibility for starting the war.

"It is indeed with profound emotion that I greet tomorrow the second anniversary of receiving the November 26 American Note which was tantamount to an ultimatum, from Secretary of State Hull."

Recalling with deep emotion the prolonged Japanese-American negotiations in which he and Ambassador Nomura tried their best to avoid a disastrous rupture, Mr. Kurusu continued:

"When I received the Note which was a considerably long one, I was at once disappointed and worried. I felt intuitively that the document meant hardly anything other than America's intention to end the negotiations. The thought of what impressions that note would give to the Japanese Government when it was sent worried me very much. I even doubted if I should transmit to the Imperial Government that document which presented such preposterous demands as the repudiation of the Nanking Government and a complete withdrawal of the Japanese Forces from Chinese soil.

Suggested Reconsideration

"On the following day, I once again met Roosevelt to suggest a reconsideration on his part but the President remained adamant. Meanwhile, I also called Hull's attention to the absurdities of the American proposals but the American Secretary of State said that the note was nothing but the repetition of America's original assertions.

"That Hull at that time was fully aware that the Note virtually meant the termination of the Japanese-American negotiations is crystal clear from the lines in the Roberts Report, 'War and Peace' and another collection of official documents recently issued by the American authorities. He had notified the Secretaries of War and Navy and also the British Ambassador to Washington, Lord Halifax, of this fact. It is evident, therefore, that Hull handed us the ultimatum in order to put an end to the Japanese-American talks and to drive Japan into a war.

"That Note was given as a reply to our proposals submitted to the American authorities on November 20, which were so fair that subsequently, observations were advanced in America, Manila and Shanghai that a compromise or at least a modus vivendi was reached between the Japanese envoys and the Washington authorities. It was reported that the White House circles were divided into two factions and were

(Continued on Page 2)

Confidence of Our Allies In Japan Noted Stronger

Renewed Trust in Prowess of Imperial Forces Expressed by Representative Friendly Nationals Here After Latest Naval Victories

Renewed confidence in the armed strength of Japan was expressed by various representative allied nationals, residing in Tokyo, when they were asked to give their views on the smashing victories gained by the Imperial Navy Air Force in the Pacific, according to Domei.

The persistent and desperate counter-offensive of the enemy seeking to turn the tide of war, which had gone all awry for his camp in the Southwestern and Central Pacific, has grown more intensified than ever, but before the unbeatable naval might of Japan he has betrayed his feet of clay and his battleships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers and destroyers have all gone down to the bottom of the Pacific to serve as hotels for fishes. The enemy plan to destroy the outer shell of the Greater East Asia defense has thus been torn to shreds.

This has not only reassured the Japanese people behind the lines but has increaesd the confidence and pride of the peoples of the common prosperity region who have cast in their lot with Japan to live or die together. They have been moved all the more deeply by the victories achieved by their ally against the common enemy.

General Wang's Comment

When interviewed, Lieutenant-General Wang Wei-fan, military attache to the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, said:

"We had shared your anticipation of the great prowess to be manifested by the Japanese Armed Forces but our gratitude to the powerful armed might of Japan is nonetheless profound on that account. The people of China, since the revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty, have come to feel more and more keenly their responsibility for sharing the burden of the war with Japan. They are now striving to increase production at home and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, serving as the rear supply base. In view of the brilliant victories won by the Japanese Armed Forces, it is incumbent on China, too, to tighten its determination to shatter Anglo-American power, regardless of what agitations they might resort to. I am sure that the people of China are cooperating from top to bottom in the spirit of win or die."

Chang Chia-pin, councillor of the Manchoukuo Embassy in Tokyo, said:

"May I express my congratulations over the new victory secured by the Japanese Armed Forces in the Gilbert Islands area on the heels of their victories in the Bougainville area. We cannot, however, merely wax jubilant over what have been accomplished. Regardless of what results might attend the war in the Pacific, we must repose unwavering confidence in the heroism and strength of the Imperial Army and Navy and must put our shoulders to the task of increasing the total fighting power of Greater East Asia tic nations. Each time we hear of Japan's victory, we are made to feel most keenly Manchoukuo's mission as the northern commissary line of the fighting forces.

Manchou Increasing Aluminum

"Manchoukuo is doing its utmost to increase the output of aluminum as one of the most important materials that go into the making of aircraft. Will the people of Japan take note of the fact that Manchoukuo is determined to double the output of aluminum in response to the great results secured by the Imperial Navy Air Force? Manchoukuo has also formulated an emergency farmland development plan in order to assure an absolute self-supply system of foodstuffs. Manchoukuo, thus, is most assiduously contributing to the herculean task of building up Greater East Asia."

M. Ramamurty, chairman of the regional committee for Japan of the Indian Indepedence League, commented:

"I can only say that I am filled with inexpressible joy over the glorious victories won by the Imperial Navy Air Force in the Bougainville and Gilbert Islands areas. Anglo-American domination of East Asia was founded on seapower but now that seapower has been crippled by Japan's naval might. Japan, thus, has beat them at their own game. What could be more exhilarating to us Indians who have been oppressed and tyrannized over by the British on the strength of their seapower!

Result of Counter-Drive

"The American counter-offensive is only feeding the flower of its youth to the fishes of the Pacific and the Roosevelt-Churchillian ambition to rule the world is being cast into the depths of the Solomons waters. Similarly, the counter-offensive of Mountbatten and the rest will most probably find its watery grave in the Bay of Bengal or its scrap-heap on the Indo-Burmese border. Japan's victory is India's victory. Our prayer for a most splendid consummation of the issue is with the Japanese Armed Forces."

U Aung Ba, counselor of the Burmese Embassy in Tokyo, stated:

"Having heard of the amazing successes that attended Japan's armed operations in the Southwestern Pacific, we, members of the Burmese Embassy, have just been discussing the unfathomable Japanese fighting strength. We can imagine how the United States and Britain continuing to dream their dream of Asiatic conquest, are growing grimly desperate. We feel that the war has only begun. The more impati-

(Continued on Page 2)

KURUSU ASSAILS LEADERS OF U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

hotly discussing day after day the Japanese proposals.

"Meanwhile, Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong who was then in Washington, and Hu Shih, then Chungking Ambassador to Washington, met President Roosevelt at the White House for 30 minutes. The Chungking diplomats were reported to have been in a sullen mood when they came out.

Visited Hull at Home

"On November 22, I and Admiral Nomura visited Hull at his house and on the following day, I alone again called on him. The Secretary of State then intimated to me that strong opinions were held by a group of Washington authorities against whom he could not resist and that this faction was controlling the Government.

"As you may recall, the American-British-Chungking-Dutch conference was in progress at that time. The parley, according to my inference, was completely in the hands of Britain and the United States, for Holland and Chungking could easily have been dealt with by the two leading Powers. Especially, Chungking was called up to the conference after the first session, as Hull himself intimated to me.

"On November 27 and 28, I was visited by the Australian Minister, who considered the November 26 Note to be too harsh, and consulted with me as to whether some solution could be found. It was natural that he should have been so prudent because if the peace in the Pacific was disturbed, Australia would be the first country to be molested by it. However, the Australian Minister was later coerced into silence and inactivity by Ambassador Halifax.

"My inference is that Britain and America played the leading role in the whole affair and that a strong opinion among the uncompromising faction moved and decided America's policy.

"It is clear from the Roberts Report, the American White Paper 'War and Peace' and other American publications that the United States had been prepared for the war before the memorable Note was handed to us by Hull. Moreover, according to information I received immediately after the outbreak of the War, Roosevelt intimated to his immediate subordinates, 'I placed Japan where I wanted her to be,' shortly after Pearl Habor. It is now clear that the United States thrust the Nov. 26 ultimatum in order to have Japan strike first."

Americans Deceived

Asked for his views on the American propaganda at the present moment, Mr. Kurusu stated that the American public are fooled by Washington's propagandists who, in order to avert the mounting dissatisfaction among the general public and also camouflage the very dubious war aims of America, are frantically repeating that Japan started this war. "If the American public are informed of the revelations I have just made," the Ambassador said, "they will realize how false and wrong their present leader's policies are."

"I have two November days," Mr. Kurusu went on, "which I shall never forget. One is November 5, when, two years ago, I left this country for America. On the same day this year, we witnessed the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo, at which the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration was unanimously adopted. I have attended various international conferences in the past but the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations surpassed all other parleys for its grandeur and impressiveness. The other is, of course, November 26.

"The enemy authorities seem to be trying hard to conceal from their public the war results achieved by our Naval Air Forces off Bougainville Island in the successive aerial battles and the achievements of the Greater East Asia Assembly, or at least they are distorting the reports concerning these two events. It is because a big problem will arise if the American people are informed of the fact that thousands of their sons fighting on the South Pacific Front have fallen victims to malaria and other tropical diseases besides those killed by the Japanese Forces. If the Americans still retain a fraction of the lofty Ideals of Presidents Washington and Lincoln, it will be natural that a serious question should be raised from among them as to the reckless war policies held by the Washington authorities."

Further criticizing the sinister designs of the American leaders, Ambassador Kurusu revealed the fact that early in January, 1942, Arthur Krock, chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Times, who had consistently supported Secretary of State Hull, wrote that Hull's idea had been to prolong the Japanese-American negotiations a bit longer so that American preparations for war could be made more complete. "Going to the extreme," declared Mr. Kurusu, "this can be interpreted to mean that Hull intended to 'deal with' Germany first and then direct America's attacking force at Japan.

Explains Washington Conference

"The Washington Conference was ostensibly aimed at stabilizing East Asia but the real motive of the Anglo-Saxons was to suppress Japan and to impress the world that Japan had surrendered to Anglo-American pressure. As a result of the Conference, Chinese leaders were led into believing that as long as they clung to Britain and America, their safety was guaranteed.

"You may recall in this connection that in 1927, there was started a large-scale anti-foreign movement in Nanking. The Anglo-Saxons then tried to direct this move solely at Japan. I have long maintained this opinion and when I revealed this conviction of mine to Francis B. Sayer then American High Commissioner in Manila, when I dropped over at the Philippine capital on my way to Washington, the interpreter, who had long lived in Tokyo and other places in Asia, readily agreed with me, saying 'You are right.'

"When I met Roosevelt and Hull on November 17, the latter stated that the United States could not place full confidence in the Japanese Government. To this, I stated that if America cannot believe Japan, Japan also cannot place confidence in the Washington Government, because it patted and patted Japan in the course of the last World War and after the termination of the war when Japan's usefulness to America was considered to have ceased, the United States attacked it at the Peace Conference at Paris regarding the Shantung problem and also put pressure on it at the Washington Conference. I asked Hull if he could guarantee that the United States would not commit such a treachery this time. I asked him if he could assure me that America would not strike at Japan after it had 'dealt with' Germany.

"Later, Roosevelt proposed to act as 'introducer' between Japan and China but this proposal was smashed by Hull and other Washington officials."

Classes in Tagalog Started at Manila By Writers' Organ

Domei

MANILA, November 24.—Tagalog classes on style, composition and writing have been opened by Kawika', (Federation of writers in the National Language) under the direction of Lope Santos, Director of the Institute of National Language. Classes are held every Saturday afternoon at the office of the local Tagalog Weekly, Liwayway. The instruction is the first of its kind in the Philippines and is expected to elevate and broaden the knowledge of of Tagalog as the national language.

Confidence in Japan Expressed by Allies

(Continued From Page 1)

ent they become for a turn of the tide, the greater is their blunder likely to be. I have been filled with hope by the tremendous war results gained by the Japanese Armed Forces since early this month. We have been confirmed in our determination to cooperate with Japan to the utmost until the day of final victory.

Hatred Intensifying

"The hatred for Britain and America among the Burmese people is fast intensifying because their airmen are bombing innocent non-combatants at Rangoon, Mandalay and other places. I can just see the outraged people of Burma overjoyed by the news of the Imperial Air Force blasting the bestial enemy, thus avenging them for the atrocities perpetrated upon the helpless Burmese civilians. I can almost hear their cry of banzai for Japan."

Prasat Thumrong Nawasawat, first secretary of the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, said:

"I have been moved beyond measure by the reports of the continued victories achieved by the Japanese Armed Forces in the Bougainville area and, immediately afterward, off Tarawa where they intercepted a powerful task force sent by the enemy. For a moment we wondered from where in the world the Japanese Armed Forces derived their astounding prowess. But when I saw the Japanese people behind the lines reverently praying before the Imperial Palace or before Yasukuni Shrine, I realized that it is because the Japanese are so firmly united about the Imperial House and are a race of people matched by no other that they were able to win such amazing victories. My conviction of Japan's ultimate victory can never be shaken."

Powdered Cheese Made

BERLIN.—Powdered cheese is the latest innovation in the perfection of preservation methods for foodstuffs, complying simultaneously with the necessity to economize in the use of tin cans in the provisioning of the German armed forces and the increasing demand for powdered foodstuffs.

PHILIPPINE FINANCE ASSURED STRENGTH

Establishment of Central Bank Is Proposed by President Laurel

Domei

MANILA, November 25.—The Republic of the Philippines has been promised a solid national financial structure as President Jose P. Laurel has made it clear that preparations are in progress for the creation of a Central Bank of the Philippines.

In a general message sent today to the first ordinary session of the National Assembly, President Laurel said to the following effect:

"With the expansion of Government activities, Government expenditures are to swell. Accordingly, the Government is under the necessity of renovating the system of taxation in such a way as to increase annual income. To this end, it is necessary that a Central Bank be established.

"When the report now being compiled by the Planning Board is submitted to the National Assembly, I shall send a new message and ask for the necessary legislation in this connection."

Some time will have to elapse before the matter of establishing a Central Bank takes definite shape, pending the submittal of a specific Presidential message and the appointment of a preparatory committee.

It will be recalled that the Filipinos repeatedly requested of the American Government the establishment of a central bank but were invariably turned down.

The present decision that a Central Bank of the Philippines shall be established by the Filipinos themselves will come as a great joy not only to the economic circles of the country but to the people at large.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

gained its sole pretext for continuing the war, though rather costly, and for driving the masses who are quite puzzled as to why they must fight Japan, to the battlefields and munition plants? Of course it will be impossible to fool the people long with such a pretext. Just like the excitable and hare-brained people that they are, they have been influenced by the war propaganda of their leaders to fight and work but with the true story of the Pearl Harbor disaster seeping through the network of camouflage, they must have realized how they had been betrayed by the warmongers they had sent to Washington.

What is quite amusing in this connection is that the American leaders who are insisting that the people should remember Pearl Harbor are themselves quite unable to understand the true significance of that catastrophe. They only feel the pain of the blow and they are still unable to probe into the causes that have brought on the blow. There is no country whose State structure is looser and there is no nation more politically and socially corrupt than America. No country has more crimes than America. But they are smug under the illusion that they are the chosen of the earth and that they can treat other nations with arrogance and condescension with impunity. This is their inherent racial defect and they are that way toward all other foreigners but toward aliens of another face they act upon a particularly virulent racial prejudice. Their arrogance and high-handedness in their dealings with people of another race take on a most offensive character. And this arrogance has not changed even with actual fighting. Look at their actions since the start of the war up till the present. They always measure only their own power and know not how to measure the enemy's strength. And when they seldom do measure the enemy's strength they do so with a belief that their characteristics and qualities are the same. The series of Solomon sea battles, air battles off Bougainville, and the present air battle in Gilbert waters prove that.

It is believed that there will be no change in their attitude and tactics even hereafter. Even supposing that they become enlightened it is probable that there will be no other way for them to take at this time than to repeat their reckless, desperate push in all directions. First of all they have dragged their own people too deep into the present struggle. Secondly, they have been turned completely into mad soldiers. There is a Chinese saying which goes like this: Even when a nation is great, it will absolutely fall to ruin when it begins to like war. For us, the Japanese people, it is just that we have accepted a fight forced on us. America must impress upon its mind that once we have accepted the fight we will fight and fight to final victory.

Youths of Uchihara Training Institute Set To Aid in Boosting Foodstuff Production

Members of the Uchihara Training Institute will be dispatched to various prefectures within the country in the period from this month to January next year to aid in the production of wheat and barley and also to help in reclamation projects there, it was disclosed jointly by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry at 2 p.m. on Thursday.

The youthful members of the Uchihara Institute will be divided into groups of more than 50 and one "company" will work in the same prefecture so long as the circumstances permit.

They will be engaged in the harvesting of rice, planting of wheat and barley, reclamation and other necessary rural activities. Lodgings will be provided by the Prefectural Governments, branches of the Agricultural Federation and other organizations. Medical relief will be given by the authorities concerned.

Moreover, during spare time, the young farmers will be given opportunities to attend agricultural and moral lectures to be given by the teachers of local national schools and agricultural institutions.

It was further revealed that of the 12,000 members who joined the Uchihara Training Institute, 9,000 have already left Japan for Manchoukuo to take up jobs on the spot. The remaining 3,000, who have had their schedule to proceed to Manchoukuo in October postponed till early next year, will engage in the aforementioned work.

The Uchihara Institute, it was learned, dispatched 3,000 of its members to the Hokkaido from May to October and other groups including a total of 6,200 members to various prefectures to aid agricultural activities.

Iguchi Assails U.S. Ultimatum Of 2 Years Ago

(Continued from Page 1)

and Navy forces at the outposts must cooperate and deal with the situation.' Particularly, Marshall, in his instructions to Short, added, 'You can take these instructions as a warning of war.' Also based on these instructions, Kimmel toward the end of November, issued orders to 'fire on any Japanese submarines which are sighted in Hawaiian waters' and had already ordered the start of fighting.

"Japan, for its own existence and self-defense, had no other alternative than to rise in arms and, refusing to stand any more American insolence, accept the American challenge to war.

"It follows, that the rights and wrongs of Japan and America in the War of Greater East Asia are already clear. In contrast to the fact that Japan possesses clear war aims based on its existence and self-defense, and righteousness, aims which Japan can declare to the whole world, the United States does not possess war aims with which it can satisfy even its own people. It is the will of Providence that Japan, standing on righteousness, will gain final victory.

"Immediately upon the granting of the Imperial Rescript, the loyal and courageous Imperial Forces scored outstanding victories in destroying the United States Pacific fleet at Hawaii and following that annihilating the British Eastern fleet off Malai. At the same time they advanced into the various areas in the Southern Regions and within six months after the start of the war had crushed the military strongholds in East Asia of America and Britain, had swept out aggressive Anglo-American influences from East Asia and had established the foundations for the liberation of Greater East Asia. Thus, did we come to see the progress of the construction of Greater East Asia.

"I need not repeat here that the essence of Japanese diplomacy lies in its aim to establish firmly the security of East Asia, thus to contribute to world peace, and to hold warm relations with all nations and bring about common prosperity and well-being to the world. And the ideal on which that aim is based is Hakko Iu, the great ideal of the nation's founding.

"The composite manifestation of the diplomacy for the construction of New East Asia, which has been driven forward based on such a lofty spirit, was none other than the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held on November 5 and 6 in Tokyo.

"America and Britain underestimated Japan's material strength and complacently believed that they could force her to her knees in a long war. That was why they tried to coerce Japan into submission with the threat of waging a long war.

"Once the war started, however, Japan won every battle, quickly placed the whole of the South under her control and built up an invincible structure. Under her grand policy of fighting the war and carrying on construction work at the same time, the task of building up Greater East Asia has progressed apace, the unity of Greater East Asia has been tightened and the sure-to-win structure is daily being strengthened still further.

"The enemy has been seized with trepidation over this development. America, the self-appointed greatest 'have' country in the world, which has vaunted its ability to wage a long war is now feeling the menace of Japan's preparedness for a long war and is now impatient for a short war. What an irony!

"The Soviet offensive on the Eastern front since the summer, the termination of the campaign in North Africa, the unconditional surrender by the Badoglio regime of Italy and local situations in Europe—these drove the enemy to a hasty conclusion that the situation had changed in his favor. At once optimism reigned supreme in America. Rashly optimistic views that Germany would be defeated in the course of this year and that Japan would be crushed next year prevailed far and wide. Such views were spread by irresponsible utterances by men like James A. Farley, former U.S. Postmaster-General, who had no hesitation in boasting that the war in Europe would be brought to a finish before Christmas 1943. Most Americans were in a transport of joy.

"Then came the astonishing news of the crushing defeats in the five air battles off Bougainville. The optimists in America must have been thrown headlong into the depths of pessimism.

"Now, President Roosevelt has the ambition of running for a fourth time in the forthcoming Presidential election next year. For this reason he fears most the possibility of the people being estranged from him. In this situation, it is more likely that Roosevelt will keep the defeats off Bougainville in scrupulous secrecy for a year hence, that is, until after the next Presidential election, exactly as he did the disaster at Pearl Harbor.

"But the successive announcements of victories by our Imperial Headquarters must have penetrated even the thick hides of the American authorities, for a few days ago, they announced the sinking of the cruiser Northampton by the Japanese. Their traditional policy is to announce their war losses piecemeal.

"What confusion would take possession of the American people if the truth were revealed to them that in the short space of three weeks between October 27 and November 27, as many as 85 seacraft, large and small, were sent to the bottom and, with them 30,000 lives? The American Government may resort to all sorts of petty, shameless tricks, but the bereaved families of the 30,000 war dead will surely not keep quiet, and a serious commotion is bound to arise in course of time.

Enemy Admits Army in India Is Worthless

(Continued From Page 1)

This is a tacit admission that the convocation of such a conference without first perfecting military preparations would be of no avail.

Nevertheless, preparations for a counter-offensive against Burma are being pushed. Over the 1,000-kilometer long Indo-Burma border is said to be detailed Chungking and Indian troops as well as part of the British force. The Chungking troops since early this month have been making reconnaissance operations while the Indian troops are reportedly undergoing strenuous jungle warfare training.

The enemy is at great pains to open military roads to the Indo-Burmese border. In the meantime, one military road has been partly completed. It is the 184-mile long road starting from Assam in Central India. The construction of this highway was started in 1941 but it does not yet extend to the border.

Another road, between Hukang, north of Assam, and Chaokang Pass, is under construction. It is going to be an important supply route. Still more routes are being built by the employment of Chinese workers, elephants and donkeys, but the work is progressing at a snail's pace, hampered by plateaus and jungles.

Although the acute famine, more than military unpreparedness, is the biggest obstacle to an early commencement of the contemplated counter-offensive against Burma, there is the additional factor that Indian troops, expecting the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose to make a thrust into the country across Arakan at any moment, are losing the will to fight for the British.

The Indian Government has been taking increasing notice of the Indian National Army. At a session of the Indian Legislature, a question was asked as to the strength of that Army. In fact, the National Army has become the subject of wide discussions. This seems to indicate what the Indian masses are thinking about.

Surely, there is no gainsaying the fact that the Indian masses, enraged over the cruel British policy which is making thousands upon thousands of their hunger-weakened compatriots die on the streets, are on the tip-toe of expectation for the arrival of the Indian National Army.

GERMAN TEAM WINS KEEN HANDBALL TILT

Mixed University Eleven Defeated by Score of 14 to 1 in Second Amity Match

In a handball game played on the Kogyo Daigaku field in Ohkayama on Tuesday morning, the German handball eleven won a convincing victory over a combined Japanese university team by the score of 14 goals to 1.

This was the second of a series of amity matches between the Japanese and German handballers and it was held in honor of the students who had been called to the colors. The losing side was a pickup team of students from Meiji, Waseda and Keio.

The Germans who have yet to lose a game this season displayed brilliant form and after being held to four goals in the first period, their powerful front line started to click after the interval and ran up the imposing total of ten goals. As in previous games, the Japanese side played a clever game in midfield but their shooting lacked the power and accuracy displayed by the Reich forwards. Although the two German wingers, Schmidt and R. Bernstein did not figure prominently in the scoring their speedy thrusts and accurate passing enabled the center and his two insides to have a gala day as far as scoring was concerned.

A. Bernstein, the burly German center was in rare form and together with Omichen shared the individual scoring honors by netting five goals while Hempel followed by netting on three occasions. The German intermediate line consisting of Speringer, Schmidt and Soff played a fine constructive game and they were equally useful in attack and defence. Both Handge and Fachtmann formed a tight defence which had the speedy Japanese forwards at "sixes and sevens" during the entire game.

Both defences played well in the opening stages of the game and no scoring was registered by either side until ten minutes of play had elapsed, when Omichen netted the first counter. In spite of territorial advantage the Reich team was held to only three goals in the entire first half owing to the fine defensive work of Shimada and Ogawa. The first half ended with the Germans leading by 4 goals to nil.

In the second half the German attack started functioning and goals came along in rapid succession. Aided by fine backing on the part of the German halves and the accurate passing of Bernstein and Schmidt, Umichen, Hemple and A. Bernstein were presented with a number of scoring opportunities of which they took full advantage by scoring ten goals between them. Fujita saved his side from a whitewash by tallying late in the second half.

The teams were:

Japanese students: Fukagawa, Ogawa, Shimada, Ito, Ozaki, Imaeda, Kamimaru, Ikeda, Izeki, Fujita, Abural.

Germans: Mosaner, Fachtmann, Handge, Speringer, Schmidt, Soff, W. Schmidt, Omichen, A. Bernstein, Hempel and R. Bernstein.

Copper Shortage in U.S.

LISBON.—The copper requirements of the United States have increased to such an extent during the present war that America's appreciable home production of 765,000 tons during peace times no longer is sufficient by far, according to a message quoting well informed economic experts in Washington.

Black Lead Deposits Found Near Linkuo; To Boost Production

Domei

MUTANKIANG, November 24.—Rich black lead deposits, containing 25 to 30 per cent of pure black lead, have been discovered in areas around Linkou and Tungan districts in Manchoukuo. The discovery is expected to further enhance steel and light metal production for which black lead is indispensable. The operation of mines will be undertaken in the near future under supervision of the Manchoukuo Mining Development Company.

THAI OFFICERS SHIFTED TO BOLSTER STRUCTURE

High Army, Navy, Air Force Personnel Interchanged to Effect Cooperation

Domei

BANGKOK, November 24.—For the purpose of further consolidating the national unity through cooperation among the army, navy and air forces and the police force as well, the Thai Government recently appointed high military officers and staff members of the police, to important posts in the army, navy and air forces, in which connection the following announcement was made last night over the radio:

General P. Phyahonyothin was appointed Navy and Air General, Agricultural Minister Vice-Admiral S. Kamonnawin, as Army Air Vice-Admiral, Commander of Air Force Lieutenant-General Kriengsak Bijit as Navy Air Vice-Admiral, Assistant Defense Undersecretary Lieutenant-General Sawat Ronarong as Navy Air Vice-Admiral, Vice-Premier and Lieutenant-General of Police A. Adun Detcharat as Army, Navy, Air General, and lastly Secretary of Home Affairs Lieutenant-General Phromyothi as Navy Air Vice-Admiral.

Aid to Soviets Via Alaska

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 24.—The United States is sending planes to the Soviet Union via Alaska, said Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, in addressing the Senate War Supply Investigation Committee today, according to a Washington report. Patterson added that since the beginning of 1942 America has sent a large number of planes to the Soviets.

5 MACHINES DOWNED OVER FINSCHHAFEN

Ten Enemy Planes Defeated By Two Nippon Fighters Over Chittagong

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, November 24.—Our Army Air Unit shot down five enemy fighters on the morning of November 23, when a formation of our bombers and fighters carried out devastating raids on an enemy position in Finschhafen, New Guinea.

Our raiders encountered more than a dozen fighters over Finschhafen and in the ensuing air battle shot down five enemy-40's.

After brushing aside the enemy attempt to intercept, our raiders also heavily bombed enemy positions northwest of Finschhafen.

A large fire was caused at one place. All our planes returned to their base safely, with the exception of one, which deliberately crash-dived into an enemy objective during the raid.

10 Foe Planes Routed by 2

Domei

RANGOON, November 25.—Two Japanese Army fighters in a dogfight with about 10 Hawker-Hurricanes and P-36's over Chittagong at noon on November 23 shot down one Hawker-Hurricane and two P-36's.

The Japanese suffered no damage and returned in triumph to their home base.

ASIATIC PRESSMEN PRAY AT GRAND SHRINES OF ISE

The party of 40 delegates to the recent General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers who spent Wednesday night at Ujiyamada, worshipped at the Grand Shrines of Ise early Thursday morning, renewing their pledge to fight the War of Greater East Asia to final victory.

The party then proceeded to the Akeno Army Aviation School where they first paid respects at the memorial tower and then at the wooden statue of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero God of the Air. They also viewed the vigorous training of the students for five hours.

By the late afternoon train, the party left for Nara.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT

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Joaquin Navarro - Kiyoshi Takagi (Baritone)
Leopolda ------ Fumiko Yotsuya (Alto)
Mary --------- Haruko Mori (Soprano)
Robert Mill --- Akihiko Numata (Bass)
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E. ASIA PROPAGANDA GEARED FOR VICTORY

New Press Federation Noted as Impregnable Wall Against Foe's Lies

By NAI-SOMPHAN KANTHACHAWANA

Editor-in-Chief of the Thai Rasdr Daily News, Delegate to the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers

Special to the Nippon Times

The General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers has been concluded successfully, and the highlights of the Assembly were, of course, the inauguration of the Greater East Asia Press Federation and the adoption of the declaration in the name of the journalists of Greater East Asia.

I had been eagerly looking forward to the conference ever since it became known that I was to be one of the delegates from Thailand to it. I was determined from the very beginning to do my share fully so that it would contribute, even though in a very small measure, to the success of the Assembly.

But now that the Assembly is over, and reflecting on the recent events, I am really amazed at the success it achieved, vastly beyond the hopes and expectations I had entertained. This, there is no doubt, is due to the friendlines, spirit of cooperation and determination of all the delegates which prevailed throughout the three days of the conference.

Sees Hopes Realized

Now, I can return home with the absolute satisfaction that what I and my colleagues in Thailand had been desiring for a long time has been realized. I refer to the Greater East Asia Press Federation. Now we have a strong bulwark in East Asia in the field of propaganda and, therefore, we can now strike out in a great offensive of the pen with the feeling of perfect security that behind us stands this impregnable wall against which no amount of enemy lies and intrigues will be of any avail.

After studying the regulations of the Greater East Asia Press Federation, we can say nothing but express our deepest gratitude for the sponsors of the idea and the greatest admiration for the ideals for which the federation has come into existence. On behalf of the press in Thailand, I can declare unreservedly here that the need for such an organization has been felt by us in our country and, I am sure, by our worthy colleagues in other parts of East Asia for some time.

I need hardly mention here that it is most essential that the entire press in East Asia must, with perfect coordination, devote itself in the publicity field for the successful prosecution of the war and construction of Greater East Asia. The newspapers have a most responsible role in putting into practice and causing to be thoroughly permeated the five basic principles embodied in the historic Joint Declaration issued to the world by the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. The Greater East Asia Press Federation is just such a body as will be in a position to bring about the desired coordination.

I am confident that the organization of the new press federation will contribute toward the further development of newspapers in Greater East Asia. For our part in Thailand, I can give the assurance that the establishment of an office of the federation in our country will be undertaken soon after our return home and the work of our newspapers consolidated so as to be in conformity with the principles of the federation.

In this connection, I feel that one of the first things that should be undertaken by the federation is to promote inter-exchange of visits of newspapermen among the various countries of Greater East Asia to strengthen mutual friendship, understanding and reciprocity in the propaganda field. This will greatly help mutual appreciation of one another's problems which is so necessary in order that the propaganda front of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia be firmly united.

Supply Issue Vital

Another great result which we, newspapermen of the Southern Regions, hope for from the organization of the Greater East Asia Press Federation is that it will help to solve the supply problems of the newspapers of the various countries in East Asia. The importance of this question so far as newspapers in the Southern Regions are concerned will be appreciated when one consideres that till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Anglo-American imperialists, following their traditional policy of not allowing the peoples under them to develop and become self-sufficient, so managed that native newspapers, as other enterprises, had to be entirely dependent on them for getting necessary supplies.

Although as a result of efforts made since the Anglo-American Powers were completely driven out of East Asia by the intrepid Japanese Forces, great progress has been made all over the region toward a self-sufficient stand, strengthened propaganda and enlightenment at the present moment are most essential in view of the existing situation, and this would demand speedier supplies than the existing state of self-sufficiency in the Southern Regions would allow.

In this respect, Japan is in the best position to help the other countries in East Asia. As one example, I could cite the instance of newsprint and other necessary materials. If more of these could be supplied to countries who are short in them, the permeation of healthy and necessary reading matter would be made more perfect.

However, I am convinced that these and other problems will be speedily taken up by the Greater East Asia Press Federation and the prosecution of the propaganda war vastly strengthened.

On the part of Thailand, the press there will cooperate closely with the new press federation for the all-round intensification of the propaganda phase of the War of Greater East Asia.

I will take the good news of the organization of the Greater East Asia Press Federation back to Thailand, resolved to devote myself, along with my colleagues, to the great mission of developing and constructing Greater East Asia and establishing world peace.

Mitsue Tojo at Work

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's eldest daughter, Mitsue, 26, (second from the right) is seen at the work bench of a certain factory which she entered with her younger sister this summer. The two girls went to work for a month under assumed names.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Tojo's Four Daughters Leading Busy Life In Nation's Activities on the Home Front

"A worker's busy life is our life too," says Mrs. Katsuko Tojo, wife of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in way of instructing her family.

Mrs. Tojo's daughters, Mitsue, 26, Mikie 21 and the two younger girls, Sachie and Kimie, have taken their mother's words to heart in an endeavor to show the fighters at the front that the people at home, including the women, are all out to win the war.

Mitsue, who is talented in needlework and knitting, has been "mobilized" by the family for the task of making shirts for father and sweaters for the younger girls.

As old clothes are turned into new creations by Mitsue's nimble fingers it is no wonder that the Prime Minister's family has not purchased new wearing apparel since the start of the war.

Mikie helps her elder sister with the cooking and it is said that even when visitors are invited to dinner the dishes are prepared at home.

Mitsue is the leader of the Kojimachi women's corps of the Dai Nippon Youth Corps. This summer she and her younger sister worked in a certain munitions factory for one month, but as they entered under assumed names no one knew that they were the daughters of the Prime Minister.

The four daughters form a united body in doing the household chores, in fulfilling their allotted tasks for the neighborhood association and in making comfort bags for the soldiers at the front.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 4)

nese ideographs, emancipated from the rigid rules of grammar and syntax by which Kanbun and Kokubun were bound. Colloquialism and vernacularism were the key notes of this style; and everyone with the very rudiments of education could enjoy it. In this new literary field the first brilliant name to mention was Matsuo Basho (1644—1694) the greatest master of Haikai (17-syllabled verse) which was resurrected from a kindred verse-form obtaining in the latter Ashikaga period, as the poetry of common people as against the classical form of 31 syllables.

More popular was the fiction in prose which gained great popularity about this time, and the greatest cratsman in this domain was Ihara Saikaku (1642—1693). This same Sino-Japanese prose style has remained as an accepted vehicle for ordinary writing as well as for epistolary communications down to our day.

But by far the most important cultural feature of this era was the great vogue of dramatic performance. It was the result of a happy (some persons may say "unhappy") combination of the three wonderful geniuses: Chikamatsu Monzaemon (1651) in joruri-writing, that is, dramatic composition, Takemoto Gidayu (1651—1714) in joruri-chanting, and Ichikawa Danjuro (1651—1704) in stage-acting; who strode across the stage of Genroku era like veritable giants, creating a sort of theatrocracy both in the samurai capital of Yedo and in the mercantile metropolis of Osaka. It had served more than any other factor to make Genroku an era of gaiety and luxury and of voluptuous pleasure seeking in which the stage and gay quarters were the supreme arbiters of public tastes and fashions. When the Forty-Seven Ronins' revenge was reported in 1702 (15th year of Genroku) it caused such astonishment as in itself was very astonishing; for it reminded that swords might be drawn from their scabbards and used for lethal purposes and Bushido performed in actual life, outside of the pages of heroic romance.

The Kangakusha had of course secured his place in the honorable Genroku society in which the chief players were the daimyo, the samurai, the actor, the courtesan as well as mechanic and tradesman, all got up in decadent gala attire, each pursuing his or her own phantasmagoria of pleasure. Into this merry circle of Genroku dancers, however, the Kokugakusha had not as yet fully entered. Either as scholar or human being he was rather "peculiar," if not eccentric, smelling somewhat of Shinto purism in robe and manner which to the artificial, sophisticated and lascivious tastes of Genroku people seemed a trifle too bizarre.

(To Be Continued)

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HOSPITALS PROVING BOON IN SOUTH AREA

Prince Shimazu Lauds Work of Nippon Nurses; Sees Improved Conditions

Returning recently from a one-month inspection trip of hospital conditions in the South, Prince Tadatsugu Shimazu, Vice President of the Japan Red Cross Society, expressed deep satisfaction over the progress of hospitalization in those territories visited by him.

Those valiant nurses who left Japan at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and who are devoting themselves heart and soul to the immense task of restoring health to the many who have hitherto had no opportunity of receiving medical care, were highly commended by Prince Shimazu.

Due both to the callous neglect of the Dutch, and to climatic conditions, he stated, contagious diseases had been allowed to spread at will among the masses, but since the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration every effort has been made to stamp them out, and already much improvement has been seen in the physical condition of the populace.

Unlike the days of Dutch rule, he continued, no distinction is now made at the hospitals as to nationality, class or wealth, the whole of Japan's excellent medical science being at the service of all.

Even those living far away from cities and out of reach of hospitals are now able to receive medical care, Prince Shimazu said, as mobile hospital forces make periodic rounds of rural districts.

The number of young people of the South who are taking an interest in the medical profession is also increasing, Prince Shimazu disclosed, many boys having already entered various schools for a course of study. There are also many girls, he said, helping in the hospitals and receiving training at the same time, and no doubt they would emerge excellent nurses able to undertake the work of caring for the sick in their country.

"I passed through some of these places before when I went to Europe some years ago," Prince Shimazu said "The subtle changes which have taken place in the attitude of the people was one of the first things that struck me on this trip. They seem to have taken a firmer hold on life, and they are working with praiseworthy cooperation with the Japanese in setting up a new order.

"Although some of the districts which I visited were near the front lines of battle, life is going on as usual. The country-side presents a placid picture of affluence, and the people are going about their daily affairs unconcernedly, secure in the knowledge that they are now under the protection of the Japanese who are striving not for their own gain but for the welfare of all the peoples of East Asia."

Kincaid Replaces Carpenter

Domei

LISBON, November 24.—The recent appointment of Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid, Commander of the U.S. Navy in the Alaska area as Commander of U.S. Naval Forces in the Southwest Pacific, replacing Vice-Admiral Arthur S. Carpenter who had occupied the post since September 1942, was announced by the anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific today, according to Melbourne reports.

As to the new post assumed by Carpenter nothing has yet been revealed.

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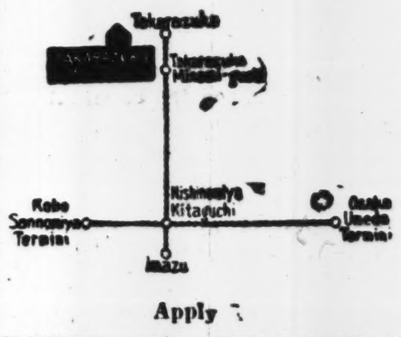

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Two Enemy Warships Destroyed As Heroes Defy Death for State

Lieutenants Miyamae, Akiyama Self-Blast Their Planes to Deal Stunning Blow to Foe in Battle in Waters of Gilbert Isles

Another glorious page was written in the annals of Japanese naval warfare by the death-defying exploits of Lieutenant Nobumi Miyamae and Lieutenant Yoshiaki Akiyama who deliberately crashed their planes against enemy warships in the recent battle in the waters of the Gilbert Islands.

In this clash the Navy Air Units again achieved miraculous results by sinking the greater portion of the United States navy's surface strength and also by bringing down a considerable number of aircraft.

The battle in the waters of the Gilbert Islands consequently proved extremely expensive for the United States navy. This great Japanese naval victory was due largely to the heroism displayed by our naval air officers and men, among whom the names of Lieutenant Miyamae and Lieutenant Akiyama stand out like shining stars.

The action of these two officers may be rightly compared to the brave deeds of Lieutenant Hagano Kiyomiya and Lieutenant Kenjiro Notomi in the First and Second Aerial Battles Off Bougainville Island.

The officers and men who took part in the air battles near the Gilbert Islands say that Lieutenant Miyamae, after torpedoing a large type enemy aircraft carrier just behind her bridge which enlarged the damage already inflicted by another Japanese plane, dashed his machine against the ill-fated plane carrier.

The moment Lieutenant Miyamae's plane crashed against the side of the enemy warship, it listed heavily to starboard with the stern sinking rapidly. At the same time a column of fire and smoke rose several hundred meters high. This aircraft carrier is believed to have sunk.

Lieutenant Miyamae hails from Gumma Prefecture. After he was graduated from the Naval Academy, he was made a Second Sub-Lieutenant and was promoted to Lieutenant in 1940. He had been playing an important role in the China Affair. He was 30 years of age.

The exploit of Lieutenant Akiyama was no less remarkable than that of Lieutenant Miyamae. He, also, after inflicting great damages to an enemy war vessel, dashed himself against the ill-fated ship.

Lieutenant Akiyama hails from Ibaraki Prefecture. In 1919 he entered the Naval Barracks at Yokosuka and by dint of diligence rose to the rank of a Lieutenant.

He distinguished himself in the China Affair in which he took part in air raids on Hankow, Canton, Chungking and other enemy positions. He was 43 years of age.

Laurel Bares Policies of P.I. At Assembly

(Continued From Page 1)

the mission of building up Greater East Asia, if Burma is to play the role of the front line defending nation of Greater East Asia, then the Philippine Republic is expected to play the role of rear base. The stress on the responsibilities of the Philippines as a nation is placed on this point at the present.

Thus, since the formation of the Philippine Government this point has been pushed and in the recent Special Assembly the Planning Board was established to study measures to be taken, and a committee to study measures to deal with prices was also formed to handle the economic situation. Further, for the establishment of an agricultural Philippines as advocated by President Laurel and to push economic policies accompanying it, it is hoped that a powerful new policy going beyond the so-far-carried out raising of farm product prices and other measures for the encouragement of agricultural recovery such as the establishment of a farmers' day will be decided upon. In this connection, the activity of the Planning Board and the committee for price measures is being looked forward to.

U.S. Casualties Huge

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 24.—Crews of United States merchant vessels, who were either killed or reported missing since the beginning of the present war total 4,800 and those known to have been taken prisoners number 547, the United States Wartime Shipping Board announced, according to Washington reports.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1943

America's Ultimatum

Two years ago today, the United States flung down the gauntlet which forced upon Japan the war which Japan had tried by every possible honorable means to avoid. Two years ago today, the United States for all practical purposes started the war although overt military operations did not commence until almost two weeks later. For the Memorandum which the United States presented on November 26, 1941 was virtually an ultimatum which gave Japan no choice but either to become an abject accomplice in America's program of world domination or to fight to retain control over her own destiny.

On November 20, 1941, as a culmination of long negotiations, Japan presented a set of proposals which represented the final concessions she could make consonant with her own safety in the light of the existing conditions in East Asia. But the reply of the United States was the Memorandum of November 26, 1941, which completely ignored these conditions. For what the United States unreasonably insisted upon in that Memorandum included the demand for the immediate and complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from China and French Indo-China, the demand for the abandonment of the National Government of China at Nanking, and the demand for the repudiation of the Tripartite Pact. The United States moreover tried to coerce Japan into accepting these demands by arbitrarily severing all economic relations with Japan and by threatening Japan with military encirclement. These demands, if complied with, would not only have forced Japan to violate her treaty obligations in disregard of her solemn contracts and of international justice, would not only have jeopardized the stability of all East Asia, would not only have menaced the existence of Japan itself, but would have perpetuated and extended American political and economic control over East Asia so that East Asia could have had no existence save as a manipulated dependency of the United States.

If Japan had capitulated to these American demands, what would have been the plight of East Asia today? Manchoukuo would have been snuffed out of existence. China would not have been able to attain the complete restoration of her sovereign rights. Thailand would not have been able to recover her old territories in Malai or to secure the Shan states. Burma would not have been able to attain her long-desired independence. The Philippines would never have been able to free herself from American exploitation and become a truly independent nation. India would never have been able to organize her great National Army for the cause of independence.

The American demands would have completely blocked the emancipation of Greater East Asia and would have made the one billion peoples of this region nothing other than mere vassals under American power. It would have been a situation which could never have been tolerated by the Japanese or by any other Asiatic race. It was for these reasons that Japan could not but reject the American demands and was forced to resort to arms.

The countries of East Asia well understand these circumstances, and that is why they have all rallied to the support of Japan to fight the common menace of the United States which threatens them all. That is why they have declared, as they did in the Joint Declaration which they adopted at the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, that they "with a view to contributing to the cause of world peace, have undertaken to cooperate toward prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, liberating their region from the yoke of British-American domination, and ensuring their self-existence and self-defense, and in constructing a Greater East Asia."

The American Memorandum of November 26, 1941 disclosed how adamant was the United States to perpetuate the old status quo which kept East Asia in bondage, how boundless was the ambition of the United States to shape dictatorially the affairs of East Asia to her own selfish advantage at the expense of the peoples of this region. The result has been the inevitable rise of a united East Asia, determined today after two years as never before, to repel the American invader so that Asiatic freedom and the fulfilment of East Asia's rightful destiny shall be safe from American interference forever.

Roosevelt the Schemer

President Roosevelt's message to Congress on Tuedsay in which he requested Congressional legislation for protection of members of the armed forces after their demobilization is politically motivated to carry him into the White House for a fourth term.

Shrewd politician that he is, Roosevelt timed his message to Congress to come just when the Senate is debating on a bill providing for voting facilities for members of the American armed forces in connection with next year's **presidential election**. A four-man war ballot commission is suggested in the bill to direct the voting of the men and women in the armed services and their agencies overseas. Roosevelt undoubtedly believed that a special message to Congress at this time, showing his concern for members of the armed forces, would have a wholesome effect on them in the way of aiding his campaign for a fourth term.

With no end of the war yet in sight, Roosevelt significantly said, "all of us are concentrating now on the one primary objective of winning this war, but even as we devote our energy and resources to that purpose, we cannot neglect to plan for things to come after victory is won." Here was Roosevelt trying to make the war-weary American people believe that victory for them was an assured fact. Undoubtedly, it was an effort too to prepare them for the news that eventually will be confirmed by the American naval authorities themselves of the disastrous losses the American navy has suffered off Bougainville and more recently off Makin and Tarawa Islands of the Gilbert group.

Making an open play for the votes of the members of the armed forces, Roosevelt said in his message to Congress, "What our service men and women want, more than anything else, is the assurance of satisfactory employment upon their return to civil life; the first task after the war is over is to provide employment for them and for our demobilized war workers." As one of the means for this, Roosevelt suggested legislation to provide funds for the payment, monthly, of a uniform reasonable mustering out pay to all members of the armed forces upon their honorable discharge or transfer to inactive duty to tide them over the difficult period of readjustment from military to civilian life. Roosevelt cleverly said such funds would relieve these members of the armed forces of anxiety while they seek private employment or make their personal plans for the future.

All this sounds good and well at the moment for members of the armed forces and their relatives in private life. But what of the future, after such payments which undoubtedly would mount to enormous figures are made? Eventually, these payments would be coming out from their own pockets in the form of income taxes and other government levies. Shrewd politician that he is, Roosevelt makes no mention of this factor.

Roosevelt's message to Congress adequately shows that he is getting uneasy over the presidential election next year. He is not so sure of his success as he was several months ago. One of the principal reasons for this is the overwhelming victory scored by the Republican candidates in the off-year elections on November 2. Roosevelt well knows that it was a repudiation by the voters of his administration.

Roosevelt is definitely aware now that he has a tough race on his hands to grab next year's election and that he has to pull every political trick possible. This anxiety may well account for the desperate operations of the American navy in the South Pacific, taken with the hope of winning some victory so that its Commander-in-Chief might have something to offer the American public which will contribute to his political campaign.

A Year Ago Today

November 26, 1942

With the object of carrying out a thoroughgoing suppression of anti-British movements now raging throughout India, the Indian Government has instituted a special garrison. Also, in view of dissension and lack of unity hitherto existing between the military and police authorities, the new garrison will be placed under the direct control of General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India.

JAPAN'S WARTIME STRUCTURE PUSHED BY EPOCHAL REFORMS

Firm Determination to Construct Durable Greater East Asia Revealed in New Measures

By IPPO TSUKADA
(From Contemporary Japan)

Ippo Tsukada is financial and political editor of the Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun (formerly Tokyo Nichi Nichi). His published works include: Kokka Soh-doh-in-hoh no Kaisetsu (Notes on the General Mobilization Law) and Senji Zaisei oyobi Kin-yu Toh-sei (Wartime Control of Finances and the Money Market).

For the purpose of waging protracted hostilities in a more vigorous decisive manner, the Tojo Cabinet in April of this year enacted a number of legislative measures with the unanimous approval of the Diet and, at the same time, introduced several official reforms. Of the measures, the Wartime Administration Special Cases Law gave the Government comprehensive powers to mobilize the resources of the nation on a total war footing, while the inauguration of the Cabinet advisory system and the method of appointing administrative inspectors facilitated the utilization of expert opinions and advices by the Cabinet. But the new conditions in the southwestern Pacific and in southeastern Asia have propelled the Japanese Government to execute certain epochal reforms to suit the wartime requirements of the nation.

On September 21 the Cabinet decided upon an outline of the administration of State affairs under the prevailing situation with a view to preparing the ground for the full-scale national mobilization. This was immediately followed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's momentous decision to establish three new Ministries to look after specified affairs in the light of wartime exigencies. The new Office, which started business on November 1, are the Munitions Ministry, the Transportation and Communications Ministry and the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry. The very nature of these offices elucidates that they have come into being to reinvigorate the war structure of the nation. In peacetime such Ministries are not needed, but in wartime, particularly when total hostilities are to be waged, they are of imperative necessity.

Contains Four Principles

The outline of the administration of State affairs contains four guiding principles: they are, the maintenance of closer coordination between the high command and the administration, the revamping of the war structure at home solely for the benefit of war prosecution, the strengthening of home defense and the carrying out of general national mobilization. In pursuance of these guiding principles, it has been agreed upon that the entire available resources of the nation must be devoted to the augmentation of war production, particularly aircraft production, that self-supply and self-sufficiency in foodstuffs must be secured throughout Japan and Manchoukuo, and that home defense must be perfected as thoroughgoingly as possible.

In order to streamline the wartime administration, it has been found necessary to put into motion such steps as would insure the prompt and speedy disposal of State affairs. They are simplification of the budget, transfer of such business of the Central Government departments as could be easily handled by provincial administrations, simplication of the routine business of provincial administrations, expansion of the functions of the nine Regional Administrative Councils, enhancement of the efficiency of the Government-owned workshops and establishments, retrenchment in the personnel of Government offices, unification of orders to be placed by the fighting services and the Government with the key industries and cumulative increase in the working hours in Government offices.

For the actualization of the general national mobilization, it has been approved to suspend the system of postponement of military conscription, encourage more scientific and technological studies in schools, colleges and universities, rationalize the distribution of labor on a wartime priority system and utilize over-age people for special kinds of enterprises. Besides, an elaborate plan has been drafted to give effect to the dispersion of Government offices and non-essential industries and business houses from the major cities, including Tokyo, to provincial areas. Also measures have been formulated to coordinate sea-borne and overland transportation.

Streamline Administration

All these emergency reforms have been introduced to conduct State affairs for the utmost solidity of war prosecution. To put it briefly, Prime Minister Tojo is going to conduct State affairs under the abnormal conditions: firstly, by streamlining the administration to enhance Japan's war efforts; secondly, by extending the general national mobilization through an adjustment of school, college and university education; and thirdly, by dispersing non-essential Government offices to the districts to simplify the function of the central machinery. In his endeavors to streamline the administration, Prime Minister Tojo has set up a Munitions Ministry by abolishing the Planning Board and the Commerce and Industry Ministry, organized a Transportation and Communications Ministry by merging the Railways and Communications Ministries and established an Agriculture and Commerce Ministry. In the last named office has been transferred those bureaus and sections in the Commerce and Industry Ministry which have not been incorporated into the Munitions Ministry. The main function of the latter office would be to bolster the output of warplanes.

The Munitions Ministry is to be composed of the Bureau of General Mobilization, the General Bureau of Aircraft and Ordnance and the Bureaus of Machinery, Iron and Steel, Non-ferrous Metals, Chemistry, Fuel and Electricity and the headquarters for the readjustment of business enterprises. All business relating to the general national mobilization, which has hitherto been handled by the Planning Board, practically all important bureaus and divisions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and all affairs relating to electric energy, which have hitherto been supervised by the Ministry of Communications, are to be transferred to the Munitions Ministry. In other words, the Munitions Ministry is to take charge of the general national mobilization, control of the production of designated raw materials for war industries, placing of orders for the manufacture of war accessories, production, distribution and consumption of war materials and fixing of prices of mineral and industrial products, as well as control of labor, fixing of wages, adjustment of funds and checking of accounts of those enterprises engaged in production and distribution of war materials and generation and distribution of electric energy. All these weighing functions outspokenly clarify the vital importance of the new office.

Will Supervise Industry

Since the Munitions Ministry will coordinate and intensify the output of war materials, it will automatically exercise supervision over industrial and mineral products; and as such, it will be able to plan a rational industrial policy to prevent maldistribution of industrial and mineral products and enhance the production efficiency of the industrial concerns in general. Furthermore, uniform administration of production will be effected by unifying the orders to be placed by the fighting services and the Government and by controlling production, funds, materials, labor and motive power—the essential factors in harnessing high-power production. Because the orders for war accessories to be placed by the fighting services and the Government would be unified, the Munitions Ministry would be able to give full play to production on a total war basis. In fact, the office will function as the administrative mouthpiece of the war production fabric of the nation. On the other hand, as the manufacture of warplanes and ordnance will be handled by a general bureau, it is more than obvious that the Munitions Ministry will concentrate its utmost energy to boost the production of aircraft. In this sense, it can as well be looked upon as the Aircraft Ministry of the Government.

Aside from the reforms that have been announced by the Cabinet, it must be said that the organization of the Munitions Ministry alone has converted the governmental machinery into a total war administration. Inasmuch as most of the measures and reforms undertaken are directed toward the enhancement of war production, it can also be said that its formation represents the accumulative force of Japan's resolve to conduct hostilities on a long term plan. Prime Minister Tojo, who is a general in active service and concurrently War Minister, by assuming the Munitions portfolio will bring about fullest collaboration between the high command, the administration and industrial circles. Vice-Minister Kishi, who is well versed in the administration of war production, will be extremely helpful in assisting him in the affairs of the Munitions Ministry.

Reorganize Sea, Land Traffic

The decision to set up a Transportation and Communications Ministry has been motivated, firstly, by the necessity of reorganizing both sea-borne and overland networks on a highly efficient scale so as to insure the speedy and unhampered dispatch of war materials, and secondly, by the wartime demand of improving internal road and inland sea communications for the uniform distribution of supplies to all corners of the home front. The new Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce will look after the consumption and distribution of civilian goods, and so it will not be connected with war production. Its principal duties would be to stabilize the wartime national livelihood, assume charge of the administration of foodstuffs and control the prices of civilian commodities and fiber production by taking over the Fiber and Prices Bureaus of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

In view of the reforms that have been instituted by the Tojo Cabinet, it is expected that the total war structure of Japan will become soldified further, thereby contributing to the successful prosecution of war. To fulfil the objective of total national mobilization, maintain the wartime livelihood of the nation and concentrate on increased output of warplanes and other war arms, these reforms are indispensable. They underlie Japan's determination to construct a durable Greater East Asia by waging a long-drawn-out war until ultimate victory is achieved.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Kamo Mabuchi

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

If the Yedo Period of 265 years is to be halved into Early and Later Yedo, the dividing line may conveniently be placed on the first year of Kyoho (1716) in which the 7-year-old Iyetsugu (seventh Shogun), dying in April, the astute Yoshimune in the pride of manhood succeeded in May as Eighth Tokugawa Shogun. One hundred and thirteen years had already passed since Iyeyasu was installed as First Shogun, and his Shogunal dynasty was yet to continue for more than a century. Chronologically, therefore, Yoshimune's regime of 30 years was a half-way house between the beginning and the end of the Shogunate, and it marked the peak of political prestige and administrative efficiency the Shogunal regime ever reached.

Kamo Mabuchi was an offspring of such an age. He was born in the 10th year of Genroku era (1697), three years after Voltaire was born, and he died in 1769, the birth year of Napoleon. Mabuchi was one of the worthiest representatives of the thought world of the 18th century Japan just as Voltaire was in contemporary Europe. What a piquant contrast between the two stages of mental activities, East and West! The name of "Enlightenment" which German thinkers gave to the beginning of the 18th century was in measure applicable to the same period in Japan. In both spheres leaders of thought had begun seriously and conscientiously to remold the social and ethical ideas in preparation, at it were, for the spectacular or catastrophic developments which were to stagger the world half a century or a century later. For one thing, Yoshimune in the fifth year of his rule (1720) lifted the age-old ban on the import of European books, which was a daring as well as a significant act of innovation, considering the attitude of awful submission which the Shogunate had ever shown toward the will of its early founders.

Reign of Peace

Mabuchi's life was staged in a time of complete peace. Favorite toys for children, instead of being swords and hobby horses, were picture-books and colored papers. They were taught to read often at an amazingly precocious age of three or four. More than a century had passed since the last "world war" (the battle of Sekigahara in 1600), and in Mabuchi's boyhood it was his father's grandfather who had taken any part in that war or thrilled at the report of its victorious termination. Thought of war or fighting had vanished from the minds of men. Peace reigning supreme, in the land was taken for granted by every one from highest to lowest. Such a lot was seldom experienced anywhere else in the modern history of the world, but Mabuchi apparently never thought himself either particularly happy or miserable on that account.

To describe all the cultural flowers which had bloomed under the magic year-name of Genroku a whole volume must be written, but here a few pertinent indications shall suffice. By this time Kangaku had reached the zenith of development, or very near it, or perhaps gone past it on the downward way, while Kokugaku had come almost within sight of popular recognition as a distinct school of learning, only second in importance to Kangaku. Both were the two wheels of serious culture which all those ambitious of highbrow learning must in some measure command, though the great majority were as yet content with a smattering of Kangaku.

Between Kangaku and Kokugaku there had now developed what was called "plebeian literature," written in a popular style which was a free and easy blend of Chinese and Japa-

(Continued on Page 3)

NEW VISTA TO OPEN FOR CHINA WITH SUCCESSFUL END OF WAR

Japan's Greatest Strength Lies in Her Unbreakable Solidarity and People's Preparedness

By YAO TSO-PIN
Mayor of the Special City of Tsingtao
(From the Keikoku)

It is agreed on all hands that the present war will be long drawn out, though nobody can tell exactly when it will end. Most wars in the past were religious or political in character and were manipulated by a handful of ambitious men, while the present war is economic in nature. It is a war in which all belligerents strive to ensure a livelihood for themselves, and consequently it is more vital than most of the wars fought in the past. In view of the very great issues involved, the present conflict must inevitably last long. It cannot be expected to be over in nine or ten years.

As to which side will come off victorious, that depends on relative strength. The rival camps are fairly well matched in the extent of territory, in the size of population and in the amount of resources. China is divided, a large portion of the country siding with the Axis camp and the rest with the other side. As for ourselves, we are making common cause with the Axis side and, in view of our specially close relationship with Japan in the conduct of the war, it is a matter of prime importance for us to know Japan's fighting strength. I shall, therefore, deal with Japan's national strength, to begin with.

All Japanese Contribute

At the time Japan declared war upon the United States and Britain on December 8, 1941, I happened to be in Tokyo to attend the East Asiatic Economic Congress, and I had then the opportunity of observing the actual state of Japan and the attitude of the Japanese authorities and people. Had it not been for this, I could not perhaps but be doubtful of Japan's real strength. To win a war like the present which is destined to last long, plentiful human and material resources are of vital importance. As regards Japan's human resources, her population is 100,000,000. It is incomparably smaller than the population of China, but in point of training and organization, the Japanese people are in advance of any nation. All Japanese, irrespective of age or sex, are doing useful work in their way. Thanks to their proper training and organization, Japanese women and children are superior to adult Chinese workmen in the skill and promptitude they display in the execution of work. What is deficient in numerical strength is more than compensated for by the great devotion to duty on the part of all Japanese, male and female, old and young. Moreover, they are fired by an ardent patriotic spirit. They are ever ready to lay down their lives for their country. They are so trained and organized as to sacrifice themselves at any moment for the sake of their beloved State.

As to Japan's material resources, the Japanese Government is enforcing controlled economy. Under the controlled economy, the increased production of goods and the regulation of consumption are primarily aimed at. The regulation of consumption is effected by the operation of an efficient system of distribution. No shortage is felt of the materials controlled by the State. Such is the state of affairs prevailing in Japan.

South Rich in Resources

Thanks to the succession of brilliant victories achieved by the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan is now in control of the Pacific and she has also secured enormous quantities of important materials in the territories from which Anglo-American influences have been evicted. The South Sea Regions are richer in natural resources than any othr part of the world, and Japan is now amply supplied with oil, rubber, iron, etc. in which she was lacking. On the contrary, America is cut off from important supplies from these regions. Rice produced in Thailand and other Southern Regions is also more than enough to supply the wants of Japan and China. It will thus be seen that Japan will become richer rather than poorer in her material resources as time passes.

Besides human and material resources, a sturdy spirit is essential to victory. There is perfect unity among the Japanese people and every one is ready to sacrifice his all for the sake of his country. They are all prepared for a prolonged war and no complaint is heard of the controlled economy. This lofty spirit of self-sacrifice is alien to the American and British peoples.

No matter how great America's material strength may be, her people are lacking in the right spirit to carry the war to success. Without the spirit of self-sacrifice, the war cannot be won.

We have definitely taken up the Axis cause and declared war upon the United States and Britain. Needless to say, we cannot wage any war without suffering hardships of various kinds, and it is only proper that once we have joined the war, we should put up with any amount of hardships which the war entails. We must go forward with sustained hopes, each faithful in the discharge of his respective duties. There is no doubt that if each of us attends to his duties in real earnest and discharges his responsibility faithfully in the midst of all difficulties, the present crisis will be tided over and the final victory will be won.

Enemy Influence Driven Out

During the past century, East Asia has been under the yoke of Anglo-American repressive rule. In other words, Oriental politics, economics and culture have been in the hands of Westerners, who were in illegal possession of Singapore, Malai and the South Seas as their bases of operation. Now, however, that Anglo-American influence has been driven completely out of East Asia, the ground has been prepared for the work of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia.

The entire world is now enveloped in the terrific flames of the great conflagration. There is no safe region in the world. We must do our best to extinguish the raging fire, as, otherwise, we shall perish in the flames. The situation is so critical that it does not allow us to remain passive or indifferent.

China today is divided into two camps. One camp under Wang Ching-wei's leadership declared war upon the democratic States, while the other camp led by Chiang Kai-shek declared war upon the Axis Powers. This is a sorry state of affairs for China, but now that we have entered the war, we must take all necessary measures to defend ourselves against our enemy, for we shall be attacked if our defenses betray any vulnerable points. We are fighting in the righteous cause, and so we must fight on until we gain final victory, no matter how long it may last and no matter what hardships we may have to go through.

Concessions Retroceded

We know the crimes and outrages committed by America and Britain against us in the past and must be firmly resolved to keep our country aloof from their pernicious influences permanently. Had it not been for the deleterious ideas brought into China by them, China would not have been thrown into confusion. The spirit of the Chinese people would not have become so deteriorated if Britain had not imported opium into the country. Again, but for the concessions initiated by Britain, China might have been spared various kinds of evils. Foreign concessions were the hotbeds for all evils. It was there that everything bad was brewed. Thanks to the moral steps taken by Japan recently, however, these concessions have been retroceded to China.

In a statement he issued some time ago, the Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Army in China dismissed as absolutely unfounded the suspicion entertained by some Chinese people that after driving America and Britain from China, Japan would treat China in the same cruel manner as they did or that after her victory Japan would probably neglect to carry out what she undertook to do in the Konoye statement. He declared that it was because the present war is intended for the emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples that it was called the War of Greater East Asia and that consequently Japan had no intention whatever of oppressing or exploiting them. She was, on the contrary, sincerely desirous of establishing the new order in East Asia through close cooperation among Manchoukuo, China and herself, who form the nucleus of the structure of East Asia.

My fellow countrymen! We must know that China is, so to speak, afflicted with a serious disease. As she is seriously ill, she must have a doctor in whose ability she can confide. That is to say, China must rely on the power of the Axis Powers—on Japan's power especially. China will be cured of her malady when the anti-Axis Powers are completely defeated. She will then be restored to perfect health and be able to enjoy all pleasures of life.

Fruits of Wisdom

The mind ought sometimes to be diverted that it may return to better thinking.—Phoedrus.

Rank and riches are chains of gold, but still chains.—Ruffini.

Good taste is the flower of good sense.—A. Poincelot.

By the streets of "by and by," one arrives at the house of "never."—Cervantes.

Such as thy words are, such will thy affections be esteemed; and such will thy deeds be as thy affections; and such thy life as thy deeds.—Socrates.

Men show their character in nothing more clearly than by what they think laughable.—Goethe.